

25. (New) The display apparatus according to claim 24, wherein a first image is projected onto a first surface portion of the display surface, and a second image is projected onto a second surface portion of the display surface.

26. (New) The display apparatus according to claim 25, wherein the projection unit is a video projector.

27. (New) The display apparatus according to claim 26, wherein a light source of the projection unit is a laser beam generation unit.

28. (New) The display apparatus according to claim 27, wherein movable mirrors are arranged in the projection unit, and wherein the light of the laser beam generation unit may be deflected by the movable mirrors.

29. (New) The display apparatus according to claim 28, wherein multiple light sources of different colors are arranged in the projection unit.

30. (New) The display apparatus according to claim 29, wherein the path of the projected light from the projection unit to the display surface is at least approximately parallel to a windshield of the vehicle.--.

REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment cancels without prejudice original claims 1 to 15 in the underlying PCT Application No. PCT/DE01/02403, and adds without prejudice new claims 16 to 30 . The new claims, *inter alia*, conform the claims to U.S. Patent and Trademark Office rules and do not add new matter to the application.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(3), the Substitute Specification (including the Abstract, but without the claims) contains no new matter. The amendments reflected in the Substitute Specification (including Abstract) are to conform the Specification and Abstract to U.S. Patent and Trademark Office rules or to correct informalities. As required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(3)(iii) and § 1.125(b)(2), a Marked-Up Version of the Substitute Specification comparing the Specification of record and the Substitute Specification also accompanies this Preliminary Amendment. Approval and entry of the Substitute Specification (including Abstract) is respectfully requested.

The underlying PCT Application No. PCT/DE01/02403 includes an International Search Report, dated January 2, 2002. The Search Report includes a list of documents that were uncovered in the underlying PCT Application. A copy of the Search Report accompanies this Preliminary Amendment.

Applicants assert that the subject matter of the present application is new, non-obvious, and useful. Prompt consideration and allowance of the application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted,
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DISPLAY APPARATUS

[Background of the Invention

] FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention [is based on a] relates to a display apparatus
for use in vehicles [according to the species defined in the
5 main claim].

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Display apparatuses in vehicles, in which a virtual image
visible to an observer is generated by the fact that light is
10 projected by a projection unit onto a mirror-coated surface,
are [already known] conventional. In this context, a virtual
image visible to a viewer is created behind the plane of the
mirror. A unit for light generation and projection that is
necessary for this purpose is generally arranged in the
15 dashboard of the vehicle, i.e. behind the steering wheel and
below the windshield. Vehicle data [in particular], e.g. the
present vehicle speed, are displayed in such a display. On the
one hand the windshield, or on the other hand additional
reflective elements (called combiners), are used as the
20 reflective surfaces onto which the virtual image is projected.

[Advantages of the Invention

] SUMMARY

The display apparatus according to the present invention [
25 having the features of the principal claim has, in contrast,]
may have the advantage that instead of [the] a virtual image,
a real image [is] may be generated. Projection of a real image
makes it possible to eliminate the image distortion that
occurs upon projection of a virtual image, since the real
30 image [is preferably] may be projected directly onto a display
surface in a manner visible from several directions. It [is
particularly] may be advantageous in this context to arrange a
projection apparatus in space-saving fashion on a vehicle roof

or on a vehicle inside mirror. It [is] may be advantageous here that for projection of the real image, projection [is] may be performed onto a display surface outside the windshield, since as a result it [is] may be no longer
5 necessary to cover the windshield -- which otherwise is merely reflective or transparent -- with, for example, a light-diffusing film for projection of the real image. It [is] moreover particularly] may be advantageous that because the projection unit [is] may be arranged on the vehicle roof or on
10 the vehicle inside mirror, there [is] may be no need for model-specific configuration of the vehicle dashboard with a receptacle for a projection unit in the dashboard unit.

[The features set forth in the dependent claims make possible
15 advantageous developments and improvements of the display apparatus described in the main claim.] It [is particularly] may be advantageous to arrange a structural pattern on the display surface. This structural pattern may cause[s] the light directed onto the display surface to be directed in a
20 preferred direction. This preferred direction [is] may generally be the viewing direction of a viewer, for example a driver of the vehicle. The power level of the light radiated onto the display surface [can] may thereby be decreased with no change in the reading brightness. Targeted light deflection
25 [can] may moreover, for example, prevent dazzling of oncoming traffic or of a passenger.

It [is furthermore] may be advantageous to arrange adjacently to the display surface a reflective surface that serves to
30 display a virtual image. Projection of the image onto the windshield [can] may thereby be accomplished as applicable. This [is] may be advantageous [in particular] if an image superimposed on the road scene is to be displayed on the windshield.

35 It [is furthermore] may be advantageous to configure the display surface with a roughened surface, since this may make[s] possible good legibility of the real image if the roughening has sufficient grain.

It [is furthermore] may be advantageous to embody the display surface with a holographically introduced structure, which may make[s] possible efficient, low-loss light deflection.

5 It [is furthermore] may be advantageous to arrange on the display surface a surface having at least one of a prism structure and[/or] sawtooth structure, with which the light [can] may efficiently be deflected in a selected direction.

10 It [is furthermore] may be advantageous to embody the display surface as a first and a second surface portion, in which context light [can] may be deflected to a first viewer by way of the first surface portion and to a second viewer by way of the second surface portion, so that it [is] may be possible
15 for two viewers of the display apparatus to view different images. For example, while a second viewer is viewing an entertainment program, information about the vehicle, e.g. the vehicle speed or engine speed, [is being] may be displayed to a first viewer, for example the driver.

20 It [is furthermore] may be advantageous to equip the projection unit with a laser beam generation unit and to generate an image by way of laser beams, a deflection of the laser beams [being] may be accomplished [preferably] with
25 mirrors. A bright real image [can] may thereby be generated. It [is also] may be possible to dispense with a lens optical system for image generation and projection in the projection unit.

30 It [is furthermore] may be advantageous to provide the projection path approximately parallel to the windshield, since in a region close to the windshield the light path generally is not interrupted by a user of the vehicle.

35 [Drawings
]

Example [Exemplary] embodiments of the invention are [depicted] illustrated in the drawings and explained in more detail in the description which follows.

[In the drawings:

] BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 [shows] illustrates [a first] an example embodiment
5 of a display apparatus in a vehicle.

Figure 2 [shows] illustrates [a further exemplary] another
example embodiment of a display apparatus according to the
10 present invention.

Figure 3 [shows] illustrates an arrangement of various
electronic elements of a display apparatus according to the
present invention.

Figure 4 [shows] illustrates [a first exemplary] an example
15 embodiment of a projection unit according to the present
invention.

Figure 5 [shows] illustrates [a further exemplary] another
20 example embodiment of a projection unit according to the
present invention.

Figures 6a and 6b [show] illustrate [a first exemplary] an
example embodiment of a configuration according to the present
25 invention of a display surface.

Figures 7a and 7b [show] illustrate [a further exemplary]
another example embodiment of a display surface according to
the present invention.

Figure 8a [shows] illustrates an [exemplary] example
embodiment of a configuration according to the present
invention of a virtual image.

Figure 8b [shows] illustrates an [exemplary] example
35 embodiment of a configuration of an outer surface of the
display surface.

[Description of the Exemplary Embodiment

] DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The display apparatus according to the present invention [can] may be used to display a variety of images and data in a vehicle. In addition to vehicle parameters such as, for example, engine speed, vehicle speed, and[/or] the ambient temperature of the vehicle, it [is also] may be possible to display the image from a camera, e.g. the image from a rear or side camera as well as the image from an infrared camera. Display of the image acquired by the infrared camera[, in particular,] may allow[s] a vehicle user to obtain a good overview of the road even when visibility conditions are poor, e.g. in fog or darkness. In addition, the display apparatus [can] may also serve as an output unit of a navigation apparatus for display of a route to be traveled. In [a preferred] an example embodiment, a display surface [is] may be arranged at least in the vicinity of the windshield, and [is] may be readable by a driver of the vehicle and by a passenger. Also it may be possible [is an] to arrange[ment of] a display apparatus according to the present invention in such a [way] manner that a passenger who is not in the first row of seats of the vehicle [can] may read the display, for example by the fact that a display surface is arranged directly in front of a user's seat. All that [is] may be necessary for this purpose [is] may be to provide a corresponding projection unit for that display surface at a suitable location on the vehicle roof.

Figure 1 [shows] illustrates [a first exemplary] an example embodiment in which a projection unit 1 [is] may be arranged on a vehicle roof 2. A display surface 4 [is] may be arranged on a mount 5 on an instrument panel 3. A light beam 6 that [is] may be radiated from projection unit 1 to display surface 4 [is] may be deflected by display surface 4 in the direction of a user, as [depicted] illustrated by an arrow 7. Instrument panel 3 [is] may be adjacent one on side to a windshield 8 that extends from instrument panel 3 to vehicle roof 2. Instrument panel 3 encloses a dashboard [(not shown in further detail in Figure 1)] of the vehicle. A steering wheel 9 [is] may be also arranged on instrument panel 3.

In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, projection unit 1 [is] may be mounted immovably on vehicle roof 2. [A voltage supply line and a data line, through which the image data to be displayed are transmitted to projection unit 1, are not depicted in Figure 1.] In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, the voltage supply line and the data line [are] may be integrated into vehicle roof 2 in a manner not visible to a user, and [are] may be guided out of the vehicle roof through a door frame. Light beam 6 that passes from projection unit 1 to display surface 4 extends approximately parallel to windshield 8. A driver generally does not reach into this region, so that light beam 6 [is] may be not interrupted by the driver. In [a first exemplary] an example embodiment, display surface 4 [is] may be embodied as a diffusing display surface, which [is] may be constituted e.g. by roughening an outer surface of a transparent plastic material. Display surface 4 [is] may be a highly reflective surface that is as white as possible and, in [a first exemplary] an example embodiment, [is] may be covered with a surface material that exhibits approximately the properties of a Lambert radiator. In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, display surface 4 [is] may be constituted by a suitable film that [is] may be applied onto mount 5. Mount 5 is moreover adjustable as to its angle of inclination, so that the direction of the observer (arrow 7) [can] may be set by tilting mount 5 to the observer's eye level. In [a further preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, display surface 4 is covered with a film that may allow[s] directed emission of the light. This prevents light from being emitted, for example, toward the windshield.

Figure 2 [depicts a further exemplary] illustrates another example embodiment of a display apparatus according to the present invention. Here and hereinafter, identical reference characters designate identical elements. In the [exemplary] example embodiment [depicted] illustrated in Figure 2, a projection unit 10 [is] may be arranged on an inside mirror 11. A mirror surface 12 of inside mirror 11 [is] may be

arranged on a side of inside mirror 11 facing away from windshield 8. Mirror surface 12 conceals projection unit 10 from a user as completely as possible, so that projection unit 1 is not visible to a user of the vehicle and thus is not intrusive.

Figure 3 [depicts] illustrates an electrical circuit of a display apparatus according to the present invention. Signals of a video camera 21 and from vehicle sensors 22 [are] may be acquired by a control unit 20. The signals of video camera 21 and vehicle sensors 22 [are] may be processed in control unit 20 and forwarded for display to an image processing unit 23. In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, image processing unit 23 [has] may have a digital filtration and calculation unit 24 with which the image signals acquired by video camera 21 [are] may be optionally digitally processed, and with which the vehicle variables ascertained by vehicle sensors 22, e.g. vehicle speed, engine speed, and[/or] outside temperature, [are] may be converted into a visual depiction. Image processing unit 23 furthermore [has] may have an activation unit 25 that transmits image data to projection unit 1 and controls projection unit 1. In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, video camera 21 [is] may be arranged behind a radiator grille at the front end of the vehicle, thus making possible unobtrusive observation of the area in front of the vehicle. In [a further exemplary] an example embodiment, video camera 21 [is] may be arranged in the interior of the vehicle, [preferably] may be in the region of the inside mirror, so that observation of the road [is] may be performed from the interior of the vehicle. Vehicle sensors 22 [are] may be arranged in the vehicle at suitable points provided therefor. In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, control unit 20 and image processing unit 23 [are] may be arranged in the dashboard of the vehicle or in vehicle roof 2. In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, video camera 21 [is] may be embodied as an infrared camera, with which image acquisition [is] may be possible even in poor visibility conditions such as darkness and[/or] fog.

Figure 4 [depicts] illustrates [a first exemplary] an example embodiment of a projection unit 1. A first laser unit 31, a second laser unit 32, and a third laser unit 33 [are] may be arranged in a housing 30. First laser unit 31 produces red light, second laser unit 32 green light, and third laser unit 33 blue light. In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, the laser units [are] may be embodied as semiconductor lasers or solid-state lasers. A first laser beam 41 of first laser unit 31 [can] may be emitted onto a first mirror 51, with which first laser beam 41 [is] may be deflected toward display surface 4. Similarly, second laser beam 42 [can] may be directed onto a second mirror 52, and third laser beam 43 onto a third mirror 53. Mirrors 51, 52, 53 [are] may be modifiable, [preferably] via piezoelements, in terms of their angle of inclination in two spatial directions about rotation axes lying in the plane of the respective mirror, so that scanning of display surface 4 by laser beams 41, 42, and 43 [is] may be ensured by [means of] the mirrors. The use of the three colors red, green, and blue may allow[s] generation of a color image. In an [exemplary] example embodiment [that is not depicted in the drawings], instead of the three laser units 31, 32, 33 [shown] illustrated in Figure 4 it [is also] may be possible to use only one laser unit of one specific color. This makes possible a monochrome display in the specific color. In [a further exemplary] an example embodiment [not depicted in the drawings], light deflection [is] may be accomplished with a micromechanical mirror display (DMA = digital mirror display).

Figure 5 [shows] illustrates [a further exemplary] another example embodiment of a projection unit according to the present invention. A light source 44 [preferably] may emit[ting] white light, e.g. a halogen light source, and may be [is] arranged in a housing 40. The light of light source 44 [can] may be emitted through a liquid crystal cell 45 and through a lens 46 toward display 4. Liquid crystal cell 45 comprises individual image points whose light transmission [can] may be influenced by an electrical activation system [(not shown in Figure 3)]. By appropriate activation of the

image points, an image [can] may be generated by liquid crystal cell 45. The spacing between liquid crystal cell 45 and lens 46 [is] may be selected, in conjunction with the focal length of lens 46, in such a [way] manner that the image generated by liquid crystal cell 45 is imaged onto display surface 4. Both the projection unit [shown] illustrated in Figure 4 and that [shown] illustrated in Figure 5 [can] may be used as a projection unit 1 on the vehicle roof or as a projection unit 10 on an inside mirror.

In [a first] an example embodiment, display surface 4 [is] may be configured as a flat surface. In an [exemplary] example embodiment [not depicted in the drawings], display surface 4 [can] may be protected from soiling or damage by a fold-down cover. Figures 6a and 6b [show] illustrate [a further exemplary] an example embodiment of a semi-spherical display surface 50. Semi-spherical display surface 50 [is] may be embodied as a semi-spherical elevation above instrument panel 3. Figure 6a [shows] illustrates a view from the direction of the viewer at the height of instrument panel 3. Figure 6b [shows] illustrates a plan view onto semi-spherical display surface 50 from the position of projection unit 1 or 10. The semi-spherical configuration makes possible display of an image over a wide spatial angle. As a result, an image [can] may be seen both by a driver of the vehicle and by a passenger. It [is moreover also] may be possible for a passenger sitting farther back in the vehicle to read from semi-spherical surface 50, which [preferably is] may be covered with a light-diffusing film or a light-diffusing layer. To ensure that the semi-spherical configuration does not result in distortion of the displayed image, in [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment a prior computational distortion of the image, in which projection onto semi-spherical display surface 50 [is] may be taken into account, [is] may be accomplished in image processing unit 23.

In Figures 7a and 7b, a display surface [is] may be divided into a first surface portion 61 and a second surface portion 62. Figure 7a [shows] illustrates a view onto surface portions

61 and 62 from a viewer's height corresponding to the height of instrument panel 3. Figure 7b [shows] illustrates a plan view from the position of projection unit 1 or 10.

5 An image for a driver [can] may be projected onto first surface portion 61, and an image for a passenger onto second surface portion 62, so that different images [can] may be displayed for the driver and the passenger. In addition to an example embodiment of surface portions ([depicted] illustrated
10 in Figures 7a and 7b) having a triangular base outline, it [is also] may be possible to provide surface portions having a rectangular or trapezoidal display surface, or to space the surface portions apart.

15 Figure 8a [depicts] illustrates [a further exemplary] an example embodiment of a display apparatus according to the present invention in which the image projected onto a display surface 4 [is] may be deflected by display surface 4 toward windshield 8. A semi-reflective layer 70, with which light is
20 deflected toward observer 7, [is] may be provided on windshield 8. Reflection onto semi-reflective layer 70 creates for an observer a virtual image that appears to an observer to be located on the side of windshield 8 facing away from the observer. It [is also] may be possible to use a layer that
25 reflects, and deflects to an observer, only light of a defined polarization direction of light beam 6 that is reflected from display surface 4. A polarization direction of the light emitted from projection unit 1 or 10 must, in this context, be adapted to the polarization direction of the semi-reflective
30 layer, or vice versa. In an [exemplary] example embodiment [not depicted in Figure 8a], it [is also] may be possible to dispense entirely with a semi-reflective layer and to generate an image solely by way of a reflection at windshield 8. In the [exemplary] example embodiment [depicted] illustrated in
35 Figure 8a, display surface 4 [is] may be embodied so as to deflect as much light as possible directly toward reflective surface 70, and as little light as possible directly to an observer, in order to achieve the brightest possible virtual image. The display surface [can] may have a light-diffracting,

light-refracting, reflective, or light-diffusing structure, as well as a combination of said structures.

Figure 8b [depicts] illustrates [a preferred exemplary] an
5 example embodiment of such a structure. A light beam 6 strikes display surface 4, which [is] may be constituted by a first layer 81 and a second layer 82. The boundary surface between first layer 81 and second layer 82 [is] may be formed by sawtooth shapes 83. As a result of differently selected
10 refractive indices, total reflection of light beam 6 at the boundary surface between first layer 81 and second layer 82 occurs at an interface from first layer 81 to second layer 82. This makes possible directed light deflection toward a viewer or, depending on the orientation of sawtooth shapes 83, toward
15 reflective layer 70. First layer 81 and second layer 82 [are preferably] may be made from a plastic material. In [a preferred exemplary] an example embodiment, the structure [is] may be introduced into second layer 82 holographically, e.g. by [means of] laser light. Instead of the sawtooth shapes
20 [shown] illustrated in Figure 8b, symmetrically configured prisms or other structures [are also] may be possible, for example an example embodiment as a Fresnel lens. In [a further exemplary] an example embodiment, prism or sawtooth shapes [can] may also be applied onto an outer surface of a display
25 surface by injection molding.